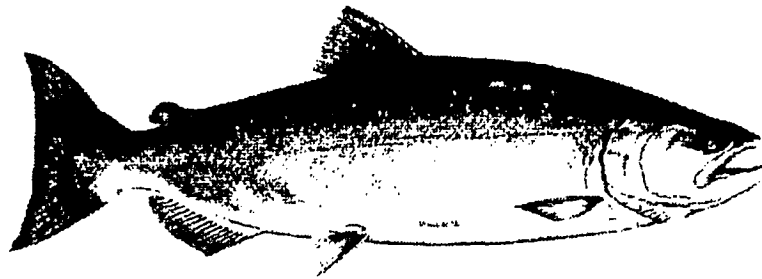


CALFED Vision For Chinook Salmon

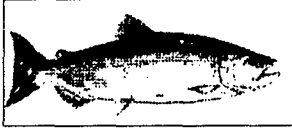
This is a prototype vision for a single species comprised of 5 subunits (or stocks).



Draft:

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CALFED Vision for Chinook Salmon



The CALFED vision for Central Valley chinook salmon is to achieve naturally spawning population levels that support and maintain ocean commercial and recreational and inland recreational fisheries and that fully use existing and restored habitats. This is consistent with CALFED's vision of restoring the endangered Sacramento River winter-run chinook salmon to levels which will allow it to be removed from the list of endangered species and increasing populations of other chinook stocks to levels that eliminate any future need for protection under the Endangered Species Act. In attaining this vision, CALFED seeks to maintain and restore important ecological functions and processes that create and maintain chinook salmon habitats and to reduce or eliminate stressors and known sources of mortality. During the period that chinook salmon stocks are rebuilding, CALFED will seek to maintain cohort replacement rates of much greater than 1.0 to ensure that each subsequent generation of chinook salmon is greater than its parental generation. When chinook stocks build to desired levels, CALFED will seek to maintain a long-term cohort replacement rate equal to 1.0 to ensure that future populations do not decline below desired levels.

Background

Chinook salmon represent a highly valued biological resource and a significant biological legacy in the Central Valley of California. Central Valley chinook salmon are composed of numerous individual stocks including the Sacramento fall-run, late-fall-run, spring-run, winter-run, and San Joaquin fall-run. The continued existence of Central Valley chinook salmon is closely linked to overall ecosystem integrity and health. Due to their life history requirements, typical of all Pacific salmon, Central Valley chinook salmon require high quality habitats for migration, holding, spawning, egg incubation, emergence, rearing, and emigration to the ocean. These diverse habitats are still present throughout the Central Valley and are successfully maintained to varying degrees by existing ecological processes. Even though the quality and accessibility of the habitats have been diminished by human-caused actions, these habitats can be restored through a comprehensive program that strives to restore or reactivate ecological processes, functions, and habitat elements on a systematic basis.

Identification and Status of Key Habitats, Ecosystem Processes, and Stressors

Chinook salmon are found in virtually all Ecological Zones and many of their respective ecological units. Overall, the decline of the chinook population resulted from the cumulative effects of degradation of spawning, rearing and migration habitats in the Sacramento and San Joaquin basins and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Specifically, the decline was most likely precipitated by a combination of factors that reduced or eliminated important ecological processes and functions such as: 1) excessively warm water temperatures during the pre-spawning, incubation and early rearing period of juvenile chinook 2) the interruption or blockage of the free passage of juveniles and adults at diversion dams, 3) loss of natural emigration cues

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do to altered flow regimes resulting from the export of water from large diversions in the South Delta, 4) heavy metal contamination from sources such as Iron Mountain Mine, 5) entrainment to a large number of unscreened and poorly screened diversions, and 6) degradation and loss of woody debris, shaded riverine aquatic, riparian corridors and forests, and floodplain functions and habitats due to such factors such as channelization, levee construction, and land use.

Climatic events exacerbated these habitat problems through extended droughts leading to low flows and higher temperatures, and periodic El Niño conditions in the Pacific Ocean, which reduced salmon survival by altering ocean current patterns and productivity.

A host of other factors has also contributed to the decline of the chinook but perhaps to a lesser degree. These include the various smaller water manipulation facilities and dams; extensive loss of rearing habitats in the lower Sacramento River, San Joaquin River and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta through levee construction and marshland reclamation; and the interaction and predation by introduced species. Ocean and inland recreational and commercial salmon fisheries have likely impaired stock rebuilding efforts.

Efforts under existing fisheries regulatory measures have failed to protect some chinook stocks as healthy populations, and as a result, the winter-run population was afforded protection under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) as a last resort to avert their extinction. Since its listing, some significant habitat problems in their critical habitat have been ameliorated to help preserve this and other chinook populations. These include improved water temperatures and flow management for spawning, incubation, and rearing; improved passage of juveniles and adults at diversions dams on the upper Sacramento River; tempering of water export in the Delta during late winter and early spring, and the installation of positive barrier fish screens on many of the larger diversions along the Sacramento River. However, increased additional measures and extensive habitat restoration will be necessary to fully recover chinook salmon.

Ecosystem Restoration Needs and Opportunities

Rebuilding chinook populations to a healthy state will require a coordinated approach to restoring ecosystem processes and functions, restoring habitat, reducing or eliminating stressors, and wise, ecologically benign management and operations of the six salmon hatcheries in the Central Valley.

Harvest management will play an important role in restoring healthy salmon populations, and CALFED anticipates a highly synergistic relationship between the restoration of ecological processes and functions that create and maintain habitat and more conservative harvest management recommendations during the period that salmon stocks are rebuilding to desired levels.

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Ecosystem Processes. Within the broad context of ecosystem restoration, salmon restoration will include a wide variety of efforts, many of which are being implemented for other ecological purposes or which are nonspecific to chinook salmon. For example, restoration of riparian woodlands along the Sacramento River between Keswick Dam and Verona will focus on natural stream meander, flow, and natural revegetational/successional processes. These will be extremely important to providing shaded riverine aquatic habitat, woody debris, and other necessary habitats required by lower trophic organisms and juvenile and adult salmon populations.

Another example is to reactivate tidally influenced fresh and brackish marshes. These actions will greatly increase the production of lower trophic organisms and improve the food web, and will substantially increase the complexity of near shore habitats in the lower main stem rivers, Delta, and Bay which will be valuable habitats for juvenile salmon.

Operation of the water storage and conveyance systems throughout the Central Valley for their potential ecological benefits can be one of the more important elements in restoring a wide spectrum of ecological resources including chinook salmon.

Stressors. Ocean commercial and ocean and inland recreational fisheries annually remove a significant component of the adult fish from the potential spawning population. Harvest in conjunction with the condition of inland migration, holding, spawning, and nursery areas have contributed to the present depleted status of most stocks. This is discussed in greater detail in the CALFED Vision for Harvest.

Inadequate connectivity between upstream holding, spawning, and rearing habitat in certain tributary streams has impaired or reduced the reproductive potential of some stocks such as spring-run chinook salmon. These issues are discussed in greater detail in the CALFED visions for the 14 ecological zones.

Unscreened diversions are ubiquitous throughout the Central Valley. They are a known source of mortality and are discussed in greater detail in the CALFED Vision for Water Diversion.

Linkage to Other Restoration Programs

Three major programs to restore chinook salmon populations exist within the Central Valley. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is required by the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (Public Law 102-575) to double the natural production of Central Valley anadromous fish stocks by the year 2002. The National Marine Fisheries Service is required under the Endangered Species Act to develop and implement a recovery plan for the endangered winter-run chinook salmon and to restore the stock to levels which will allow its removal from the list of endangered species. The California Department of Fish and Game is required under state legislation (The

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Salmon, Steelhead Trout and Anadromous Fisheries Program Act of 1988) to double the numbers of salmon present in the Central Valley in 1988.

Each of the major chinook salmon restoration/recovery programs has developed specific recovery/restoration goals for Central Valley chinook salmon stocks (Table 1). Although CALFED embraces each of the restoration goals, CALFED will contribute to each agency's program through the restoration of critical ecological processes and functions, habitats, and reduction or elimination of stressors. CALFED's approach is to contribute to the management and restoration of each stock with the purpose of maintaining cohort replacement rates of much greater than 1.0 while the individual stocks are rebuilding to desired levels. When the stocks approach the desired population goals, CALFED will contribute to maintaining cohort replacement rates a 1.0.

TABLE 1. Recovery and Restoration Goals for Central Valley Chinook Salmon.

Stock	Population Goals for Recovery/Restoration		
	USFWS ^{1, 2}	NMFS ^{3, 4}	CDFG ^{5, 6}
Sacramento winter-run chinook salmon	111,000	20,000	4,200
Fall-run chinook salmon	568,800	no goal	450,000
Spring-run chinook salmon	68,000	no goal	23,300
Late-fall-run chinook salmon	68,000	no goal	21,400
San Joaquin fall-run chinook salmon	181,200	no goal	44,000

- 1 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anadromous Fish Restoration Program, 1995.
- 2 Production goal includes harvest and escapement.
- 3 National Marine Fisheries Service, Recommendations for the Recovery of the Sacramento Winter-run Chinook Salmon, 1996.
- 4 Goal is for escapement of spawning fish to the river.
- 5 California Department of Fish and Game, Salmon, Steelhead Trout and Anadromous Fisheries Program Act, 1988.
- 6 Goal is for escapement of spawning fish to their natal rivers and streams.